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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

Public Servants.

Captain George Ainslie, of the Board
of Police Commissioners, declares that he
has several times felt very much like
resigning because of public criticism. "It
is the most discouraging thing in the
world," says he, "for a servant, public
or private, never to receive a word of en-
couragement or sympathy, but only gen-
eral criticism and condemnation for what
he has done. It takes his heart out of
the work and makes him lose interest in
it. It is the one sure way utterly to de-
stroy his usefulness." Criticism has its
uses, and no man can escape it, he says
as much as snow and as pure as ice. This
is especially true of public officials. The
man who accepts a public office, whether
it be an office of emolument or merely
an office of honor, cannot reasonably
hope to please the entire public, and
the only course for him to pursue is to
discharge his duty faithfully and con-
scientiously as he understands it; to do
the very best that he can and leave the
results to take care of themselves. When
he is criticized he should have a fair and
frank reckoning with himself and de-
termine whether or not the criticism be
just. If so, it should be a spur to great-
er endeavor; if not, he can well afford
to pass it by, knowing that sooner or
later his vindication will come.

But Captain Ainslie is right in saying
that it is discouraging for a servant, pub-
lic or private, never to receive a word of
praise or good cheer, and that it is bad
policy for employers, whether they be
individuals or the general public, to with-
hold such words when they are deserved.
The employer who pursues such a harsh
and selfish policy toward his employees
will not get the best service, which is
the free will service, the service of af-
fectionate interest.

But let us say for the comfort of Cap-
tain Ainslie and all other faithful offi-
cials that while the public is critical, it
is also in the main and in the long run
just and appreciative. A man cannot
always judge by the harsh criticisms
which he hears of the true estimate of
the public concerning him. He is more
apt to hear the criticisms than the en-
comiums and is apt to attach too much
importance to them. He may be sure,
however, that if he conducts himself well,
if he gives a faithful, efficient and af-
fectionate service, the general public will
take note of it, and bestow credit, if not
open praise, where it is due. Good work
is never wasted, and sooner or later good
public service will be recognized. We
hope that Captain Ainslie and Alderman
Blair and all other public men who are
serving the city without pay and with
no selfish end in view, will not grow
weary in well doing. Their labor will
not be in vain. The public understands.
And besides all that, there is comfort to
every sincere man in knowing within him-
self that he is discharging his civic duties,
and that he is doing something as he
passes for the good of humanity. In all
such conduct there is ample reward, pub-
lic or no public.

Southern Histories.

Recently a Baltimore paper said that in
view of the fact that frequently in the
past histories were written by Northern
men, that the South rather deserved the name
of caricatures, there might be warrant
for vigilance on the part of school boards
in the Southern States. In order to ex-
clude books written by Northern pens
that traduced the men of the South, but
that it might be doubted whether it was
wise to refer to a strictly sectional or-
ganization such as the Daughters of the
Confederacy a matter of this sort.

In reply, Mrs. Kate Noland Garnett,
of Baltimore, says that while it is true
that a committee from the Daughters of
the Confederacy has been appointed to
examine the histories taught in Virginia
and in every State in the South and West,
it is also true that the object is to see
that the facts of history are not distorted.

"We do not wish a sectional history,"
says Mrs. Garnett, "but simply one that
states facts without passing judgment
upon them; one that does not encourage
the immortal Lee as a traitor to his coun-
try, and that upholds the insurrectionist,
John Brown, as a martyr to his coun-
try." . . . "The South has cause to
be proud of her noble men, and it is
natural and right that she should wish
her children to reverence their forefath-
ers and to understand the cause for which
they laid down their lives, which was to
preserve the form of government as the
fathers understood it when framed, to de-
fend home, self-government, State sov-
ereignty, with the right to withdraw
peaceably from the Union into which the
States had voluntarily entered, but to
which no power had been delegated to
coerce a State."

The Times-Dispatch has frequently pro-
tested against partisan histories of what-
ever character. We of the South wish
our children to be taught history and not
fiction and partisan history is not to be
used in our schools no matter from what
point of view, Northern or Southern, it
may be written. But we do wish our
children to know the circumstances under
which the South seceded; we do wish them
to know that the right of a State or
"States to withdraw from the Union was
at least a debatable question, and that
this is admitted by Mr. Charles Francis
Adams and other informed and fair-
minded men at the North like him. We
do wish our children to know that as
secession was recognized in the South as
a constitutional right, the Southern States
simply exercised that right in with-
drawing from the Union. We do wish
our children to be taught that at that
time it was generally understood that a
citizen's first duty was to his State, and
that in going with his State out of the
Union he was not a rebel or traitor, but
a patriot, giving his allegiance to his
sovereign. In addition to all this, we
ought to do what we wish our children to
be taught that the men of the South, ut-
terly regardless of their individual views
on the right or expediency of secession,
fought against invasion. They did not
fight as rebels and revolutionists, trying
to overthrow the Federal government, but
as devout patriots who were in honor
bound to defend their State and their
own fireside against the invading armies
of the North. There were other ques-
tions before hostilities begun; there was
but one question when the Northern
troops started Southward, and that was
the question of defense.

Let the children be taught the plain
facts of history. The South is not afraid
of them.

England's Respect for Law.

Mr. Robert G. Hiden, formerly of Rich-
mond and now associate editor of the
Birmingham News has recently returned
from a trip abroad, and has been writ-
ing some entertaining and instructive
sketches for his paper, giving his impres-
sions of England and Scotland. In a
sketch of the city of London, he says that
he was "the supreme respect for law and
observance of laws." This, he says, is
seen everywhere, and is supplemented
by the high value attached to human
life. He was informed while in Liver-
pool, for example, that although it is a
seaport town, a stranger could stroll
through the slums at any hour of the
night without risk of losing his life or of
being robbed. He inquired of several po-
lice men of the cities of Liverpool, Edin-
burgh and London, who carried no clubs,
whether or not they were armed at night,
and received a negative reply. The po-
lice men explained that they did not need
weapons, "as killings were exceedingly
rare, and officers of the law were very
seldom resisted while making arrests or
otherwise discharging their duties." "The
wide observance of the laws in Great
Britain," continues Mr. Hiden, "is seen
in the perfect control of the street traf-
fic, which police officers maintain in
crowded cities like London. Where two
thoroughfares leading into The Strand
in that city become congested with traf-
fic and there is danger of a blockade, a
policeman stands with his back to the
traffic behind him and stretches his arms
in the direction of the two side streets.
That means that all traffic in his rear
must stop long enough for that of the
side street to get in and not a cab or
bus or vehicle of any kind will dare pass
that policeman from behind until his
arms are dropped."

When Rev. William M. Clark, of Rich-
mond, recently returned from his trip
abroad, he was asked by a friend what
most impressed him, and he said, as Mr.
Hiden has said, that it was the rigid
observance of law. Curiously enough, as
an illustration, he mentioned, as Mr.
Hiden has mentioned, the case of the po-
liceman at the street corner in control
of passing vehicles. It seemed to Mr.
Clark almost as miraculous as the di-
viding of the Red Sea at the command
of Moses.

But it must be remarked that England
is a very old community; that its cus-
toms are long established; that its popu-
lation is largely of the manor born, and
that there are few interlopers. In a
comparatively new country like the United
States, where there is a steady stream of
immigration from all parts of the world,
where the population cannot in the na-
ture of things be homogeneous, it is un-
reasonable to expect the same reverence
for law that is to be found in a coun-
try like England. Moreover, in settling
up a new country like ours, a code of
laws sufficient to meet the demands of
the situation could not be established at
once, and it was necessary at times in
newly settled communities to resort to
lynch law.

But the people of the United States
are becoming more and more a law-abid-
ing people, and as communities become
more and more settled, there is a cor-
responding increase in respect for law.
When we get to be as old as England
now, we shall doubtless be quite as
orderly and obedient to law.

Independent Voters.

The Atlanta Constitution observes that
Mr. William J. Bryan does not feel called
upon to explain why Tom Watson re-
ceived more votes in Nebraska than
Judge Parker received. No explanation
is necessary. Many of Mr. Bryan's sup-
porters voted for Watson, and did so be-
cause they preferred the nominee of the
Populist party over the nominee of the
Democratic party. It is also reported that
some of Mr. Bryan's followers did not
even adopt that compromise, but as they
were opposed to Parker's election and
desired his defeat, they voted for Rome-
velt. In other words, they acted as many
Democrats acted in the campaign of
1896, when Mr. Bryan was the Democratic
nominee. In that year there were Demo-
crats who were opposed to Mr. Bryan,

SAVE MONEY AT OUR STORES

Best American Granulated Sugar, 5c
Arbuckle's Coffee, pound, 12c
Small Pickles, gallon, 12c
Small California Hams, lb., 15c
Large Irish Potatoes, peck, 15c
Smithfield Hams, pound, 15c
French Candy, pound, 15c
New Virginia Buckwheat, 7 lb., 25c
New Bonanza Coffee, lb., 25c
Imported Macaroni and Spaghetti, lb., 8c
Whole Sweet Pickles, quart, 10c
Pure Malted Barley, 1 lb., 10c
New Hominy and Oats, 2 lb., 10c
Va. Comb Honey, 2 lb., 25c
Best Carolina Rice, pound, 15c
Lion or Eagle Coffee, pound, 12c
Early June Peas, can, 10c
Shredded Coconut, pound, 12c
New Rolled Oats, Hawkeye, package, 10c
Canned Tomatoes, 1 lb., 10c
New Navy Beans, quart, 10c
Best City Meal, per pk., 10c
Quart Mason Jar Vanilla Sauce, 10c
Best Cream Cheese, 2 pounds for, 10c
Canned Tomatoes, 4 large cans for, 25c
Quart Jar Home Made Sweet Pickles, 10c
Try our Silver King Minnesota Patent
Flour, 35c, barrel, 10.00
Blackberry or Catawba Wine, quart, 12c
Ginger Snap or Soda Crackers, lb., 4c
Salt Pork, per pound, 10c
Country Joles, pound, 10c
Black Enamel Stove Polish, box, 3c
Pure Glycerine, gallon, 1.00
Fresh Bologna Sausage, pound, 7c
Corned or Fresh Hams, pound, 10c
Canned Corn, 4 for, 10c
Duff's Malt Whiskey, per bottle, 80c

S. ULLMAN'S SON,

Main Street, 1820-1822 East Main
Street; Marshall-Store, 508 E.
Main Street.

Phones at our Two Stores.

and the policies he advocated, and some
of them voted for Palmer and Buckner,
while others voted for McKinley and
Roosevelt.

This is a free country and men vote
as they please; they cannot fairly be called
traitors because they exercise that privi-
lege. The number of independent voters
grows larger with each recurring elec-
tion, and to our view it is a hopeful sign.

In some parts of the country they will
not think it is real Thanksgiving Day
unless they have a snow storm. Down
in old Virginia we are looking for the
brightness of the good old Indian summer
time.

An Illinois court has given a bad man
a life sentence and fifty years more as
good measure. The court will not sup-
ply guards for the prisoner for the last
term.

Turkey has decided to spend ten million
dollars for defenses. Turkey in Asia is
referred to. The American breed has
surrendered to the Thanksgiving army.

Arbitration treaties are breaking out all
over the world, except in Russia and
Japan. The two latter nations are doing
things to make the others think.

To offset the effects of a suicide club,
organized by Bloomington, Ill., school-
girls, a number of Bloomington parents
have organized a slipper society.

A new counterfeit ten-dollar note is
in circulation, and the pockets of the
late floating voters are being searched in
various parts of the country.

President Roosevelt gull professes to be
half Southerner. A little more practice
to go with the profession would be a
trifle more convincing.

Miss Nan Patterson's greatness as an
actress will depend largely upon the ac-
tion of the jury that has been sworn in
her case.

The Russians at home are working up
a red hot reform movement. Nobody on
earth needs reform more than the Rus-
sians.

Prophet Dowle has explained the Re-
publican landslide as no other explainer
has. It came in response to his prayers.

There is no rest for the weary. Prize
fights and Christmas shopping come right
along after foot-ball and Thanksgiving.

Some Southern Republican is looking
for a big helping of white meat when the
Cabinet turkey shall be carved.

National Christianity.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—The war in the Far East, that of
Japan and Russia, is one which not only
interests the world at large, but which
studies all Christian nations by its sig-
nificance upon the human race and upon
science. Surely to the same-minded Chris-
tian of to-day the word "pagan" cannot
close the door of sympathy, but this
our Christian missionaries have simply
paved a way. This fight for the freedom
of Manchuria I believe to be one of many
"good" wars, and it is to give the
Christian nations an opportunity in unity
to help his cause. War itself is too fear-
ful a thing to be undertaken, but this
war means more than commercial bene-
fit. It gives a chance for Christianity
to extend its hand to the heathen.

For instance, note Japan's process in
art, for which she is world-wide known;
the intelligence and aptness of intellect
of her artists in painting, fighting so
pluckily and gloriously with the heavy-
weight Russian, her respect and loyalty
to her emperor.

The art and strategy shown throughout
these mighty battles really recall vividly
to me the thirty-third Psalm, begin-
ning:

"Plead my cause, O Lord, with them
that strive with me; fight against them
that hate me, and who will deliver me
from the hand of the enemy. And my tongue
shall speak of thy righteousness and thy
praise as the day long."

KATHARINE MILLER GUNN.
November 23, 1904.

Personal and General.

Luther Conant, Jr., for years financial
editor of the New York Tribune, has been
appointed a special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations,
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dr. W. A. Kellerman, head professor
of botany in the Ohio State University,
will spend January, 1905, in Mexico
in Guatemala, studying and collecting
the parasitic species of fungi of the na-
tive and cultivated plants of that coun-
try.

Mr. Georges Gerald, commissioner of
Finance to the St. Louis Exposition, is in
New Orleans to see what he may suggest
to increase the trade relations of France
with that city, where so many of his
fellow-countrymen have made homes.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the
Vice-President, is president-general of
the National Society, D. A. R. She has
requested all chapters to hold a colonial tea
on January 31, the anniversary of the
wedding of George and Martha Wash-
ington.

Right Rev. P. J. Donahue, Roman Cath-
olic bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., will
receive the major portion of the estate
of Sarah C. Tracy, valued at more than
a quarter of a million dollars, with the
request that he use the estate to erect
and maintain an industrial school for
the unfortunate cover the factory of the
deceased's grandfather, Keating Rawson, and
two orphan asylums, in memory of her
dead brother, Edward Tracy.

QUIRIES AND ANSWERS

Rural Free Delivery.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please state in your query columns
if there is a book that contains the rules
and regulations of rural free delivery
system. If there is such a book, where
can I secure same? If not, such what
are the rules if a carrier wants to get
off for several days and puts his sub-
stitute in his place? How many days is he
allowed off? And what if a carrier should
come in some days ahead of time? If he
can make it around his route in a short
while, and make it so every day, will it
be O. K.

A READER OF THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-Gen-
eral, in reply to this inquiry, says:

Rural carriers who desire leave of ab-
sence for short periods must address their
applications to the Department, stating
from what date and for how long a period
leave is desired. When leave is granted,
it is with the understanding that the
route will be served during the carrier's
absence by his regularly bonded sub-
stitute.

Dakota Railroads.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please tell me through your query
column the railroads in South Dakota
nearest the North Dakota line, with their
stations.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
road runs parallel with the boundary line
almost across the entire State of South
Dakota, from Egan, on Missouri River,
to Ortonville, about sixty miles from
boundary line, Eureka being nearest sta-
tion.

Compulsory Education.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer this question in your
next issue: How many and what States
in the United States have a compulsory
system of free schools?

A READER OF THE TIMES.

The following States and Territories
have compulsory education laws: Arizona,
California, Colorado, Connecticut, District
of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana,
Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mary-
land, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minne-
sota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New
Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico,
New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon,
Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Caro-
lina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West
Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Transit of Jupiter.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—When does the transit of Jupiter
next occur, and what is its significance?

A LITTLE GIRL.

The transit means simply the crossing
the meridian, or the north and south
line. This occurs once every twenty-
four hours. Jupiter transits just now
about 10 o'clock at night.

A Saw-Mill Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—If a man buys a saw-mill through
an agent, and it is shipped to the pur-
chaser, and proves to be a failure, can
the purchaser, for instance, the agent, that
mill will not go together; the agent comes
and he can't make the mill work; he
wires the manufacturers; they send a
man, and he fails to make the mill work;
the mill was defective from the start;
can the purchaser recover anything for
lost time or damages?

You can answer under S. and M.

J. L. WALDRON.

The answer to your question depends
upon the details of the agreement to
purchase the mill. For instance, if the
seller agreed to put up the mill in run-
ning order, say, in thirty days, and fails
to do so, then the purchaser could re-
cover from him any damage he may have
sustained. But from the facts as given
by you, it is impossible to say whether
any damages could be recovered. We
would have to know more about the cir-
cumstances before we could give an in-
telligent opinion.

Property Rights.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer the following ques-
tions in your query column:

A bought lumber from B, and sawed
same and paid for it, and twelve months
after, A has removed his mill off the
property of B. There is still some lum-
ber, etc., at the old mill site of little
value. Can B order A to move his lum-
ber from his premises? And if he does
not, and it is removed, can B
the owner, sue A for property as his own?
And can B also bring any one from re-
moving anything from said mill site un-
der penalty of law? If not, can B order
A to remove his lumber from B's premises
at once, or can A let him do as he wishes
and remove at his own leisure?

E. L. JOHNSON.

A has no right to leave his lumber on
B's land, and B can, by bill in equity,
compel A to remove the same. B can-
not claim the lumber as his own, but he
can recover from A any amount of dam-
age he may prove that he has sustained
by A's leaving his lumber on B's land af-
ter being notified to remove same.

Pocahontas County.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer, through
your query column: (1) What year Pocahontas county, West Virginia, was formed,
and (2) from what county was it
taken, and (3) what year Nicholas coun-
ty, West Virginia, was formed and from
what counties it was taken. I mean the
territory? (4) What year did Henry Clay
run for President of the United States?

1—In 1821, from Bath, Pendleton and
Randolph and named for Indian princess.
2—In 1818, from Kanawha, Greenbrier
and Randolph.

3—Three times—1824, 1832, 1844.

Richmond's Hills.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer in your query col-
umn what per cent. of grade are the hills
in and about Richmond, and oblige,
B. W.

Almhouse Hill—Hospital and Second
Streets, elevation 143.2.
Union Hill—Clay and Mosby Streets,
elevation 153.60; Pleasant and Scott
Streets, elevation 155.00; Venable and
Twenty-fifth Streets, elevation 173.80.

Church Hill—Broad and Twenty-fourth
Streets, elevation 158.1; Broad and Twen-
ty-fifth Streets, elevation 159.4; Broad and
Twenty-sixth Streets, elevation 155.8.

Oregon Hill—Albemarle and Pine Streets,
elevation 170.6.

Shoemaker Hill—Grace and Fifth Streets,
elevation 144.6.

Lee District—Lee Monument, elevation,
213.8; Mulberry Street and Grove Avenue,
elevation 217.0.

These elevations are above mean high
tide.

ARGENTINA FREE AND HAPPY LAND

Country Is Perhaps Best Gov-
erned of All South Ameri-
can Republics.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Buenos Ayres Is One of Largest,
Richest and Most Beautiful
Cities in the World.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22.—
The people of the United States are apt
to look upon their country as so far
ahead of all others in the matter of
growth and development that there is no
close second. While it is true that the
United States has grown with a rapidity
that is entirely unparalleled in history,
ancient or modern, so far as we of this
generation know, it is also true that other
countries on this hemisphere have made
progress in development of resources that
approach that of this country in point
of rapidity. If the government of Ar-
gentina had been so stable that the past
half century as has been that of the
United States, the growth of that coun-
try would have been as rapid probably,
for the same races which have developed
the United States have been largely in-
strumental in developing Argentina.

Dr. D. Mayer, American consul general
at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argen-
tina, says in a report to the Department
of Agriculture, that the exports of cereals
from that country this year will prob-
ably amount in value to \$100,000,000. In
1903 the value of the cereals exported
amounted to \$85,000,000. The cereals ex-
ported consisted of corn, \$23,000,000; wheat,
\$55,000,000; linseed, \$17,500,000; flour, \$1-
80,000; hay, \$1,000,000.

A number of grain elevators are being
erected in the country and many flour-
ing mills are being built. The report
says that it is believed that the activity
in these two directions encourages the
hope that the quality of the grain and the
flour shipped will in the future be of bet-
ter quality than in the past. The report
gives figures, which leads to the belief
that one reason for the large amount of
wheat exported is that the people con-
sume a little. The consumption of
wheat per capita in Australia is 451
pounds a year; France, 478; Spain, 440;
Canada, 440; Great Britain, 425; United
States, 408; Germany, 414; Austria-Hun-
gary, 402; Argentina, 378. Italy, 358.

Eat Much Meat.

It will doubtless surprise the average
reader to know that the United States is
rich in point of consumption of wheat,
and that Spain consumes more yearly,
according to population than we do. The
explanation is found in the fact that
Americans eat more meat than almost
any other people, though this explanation
would not answer the case of Italy,
for instance, for in that country the con-
sumption of meat per capita is very small.

Consul General Mayer gives this ex-
planation of the small per capita con-
sumption of wheat products in Argentina.
He says the people of that country eat
more meat in proportion to population
than those of any other country. That
the people of Argentina are great con-
sumers of meat is evidenced by the fact
that the live stock of the country is es-
timated in round numbers at 25,000,000
cattle; 10,000,000 sheep, and 8,000,000
horses. The number of horses in the country
is estimated at 5,000,000.

For purposes of comparison, the follow-
ing figures are given from the census re-
ports regarding the number of various
kinds of live stock in the United States:
Horses, 12,500,000; cattle, 40,000,000; sheep,
15,000,000. When it is remembered that the
population of the United States is six-
teen times that of Argentina it will be
seen that the number of the four kinds
of farm animals per capita in the latter
is far greater than in the United States.
The number of horses in Argentina
thinks the number of horses in Argen-
tina will become less by reason of the
increasing tameness of the cattle, owing
to cross-breeding, which will do away
largely with the use of the lasso in sepa-
rating animals and marking them. Al-
though the value of the horse and
horse-hides exported amounts to \$2,000,000
a year, the cattle-raisers are begin-
ning to get rid of horses and substitute
cattle and sheep. Owing to the increased
consumption of horseflesh in certain Eu-
ropean cities, the raising of horses in
Argentina may increase also.

There are 247,100 acres of land in Ar-
gentina suited to raising live stock; so it
will be seen that the business may be
greatly increased. In 1902 the number of
acres under cultivation—thus, in planted
land—was 1,774,250 acres, but a small
fraction of the area in grass, and de-
voted to pasturage.

The population of Argentina on the first